



T A T I S T I C S

SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS & HOURS

2008

1 – About the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

Statistics Canada conducts two major monthly surveys on employment, wages and hours worked: Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a household perspective and Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) which is an industry perspective.

The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys: LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households whereas SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of payroll deductions administrative data received from Canada Revenue Agency in combination with Business Payroll Survey results.

Estimates from the respective surveys differ for conceptual and methodological reasons: degree of coverage of industries and the self-employed, treatment of multiple-job holders, and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences also vary by industry. Therefore, data produced from each of these surveys addresses different data users needs.

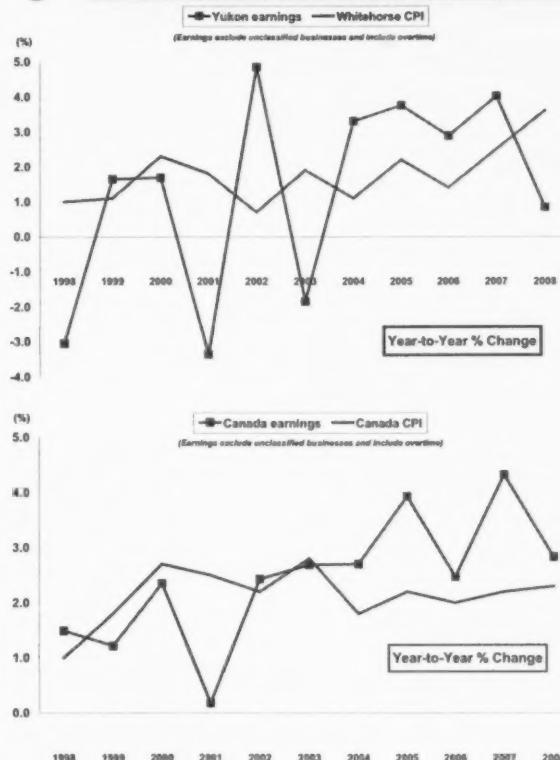
In summary, SEPH reflects the 'number of jobs' as opposed to 'number of workers' but excludes business enterprises primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel of defense services as well as all self-employed workers.

See <http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2612&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbq=f&adm=8&dis=2> for further information.

2 – Yukon Employer Payroll Counts

	2007	2008	Change '07-'08
Avg number of all employees (including unclassified businesses)	18,784	19,493	3.8%
Avg number of employees (excluding unclassified businesses)			
<i>All employees</i>	18,607	19,339	3.9%
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>	8,029	8,291	3.3%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>	9,337	9,818	5.2%
Avg weekly earnings (excluding unclassified businesses)			
<i>All employees</i>			
--Including overtime	\$849.47	\$856.60	0.8%
--Excluding overtime	\$820.07	\$830.14	1.2%
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Including overtime	\$1,138.60	\$1,163.28	2.2%
--Excluding overtime	\$1,115.12	\$1,143.07	2.5%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	\$592.40	\$588.17	-0.7%
--Excluding overtime	\$553.99	\$553.11	-0.2%
Avg hourly earnings (excluding unclassified businesses)			
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Including overtime	\$30.74	\$31.22	1.6%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	\$20.55	\$20.85	1.5%
--Excluding overtime	\$19.93	\$20.29	1.8%
Avg weekly hours (excluding unclassified businesses)			
<i>Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Excluding overtime	37.0	37.3	0.8%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	28.8	28.2	-2.1%
--Excluding overtime	27.8	27.3	-1.8%

3 – Weekly Earnings vs. Inflation Rate, Yukon and Canada



Have Yukon earnings kept up with the Whitehorse inflation rate?

Comparing 1998 to 2008, Yukon earnings have increased by 18.9% while the Whitehorse consumer price index has risen by 20.3%. During the same time period, Canada's earnings have increased 28.1% while the Canadian consumer price index has risen by 25.0%.

During the last ten years, year-over-year percent change movement in Yukon earnings has spiked and declined dependent upon the mining sector activity. In comparison, the Whitehorse inflation rate has remained relatively stable.

Comparing 2007 to 2008, Yukon earnings have increased by 0.8% and the Whitehorse consumer price index rose by 3.6%. This results in a 'real' decrease of 2.8 percentage points in Yukon earnings. Conversely, Canada's earnings have increased by 2.8% and the Canadian consumer price index rose by 2.3%. This results in a 'real' increase of 0.5 percentage points in Canadian earnings.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 326-0021; 281-0027

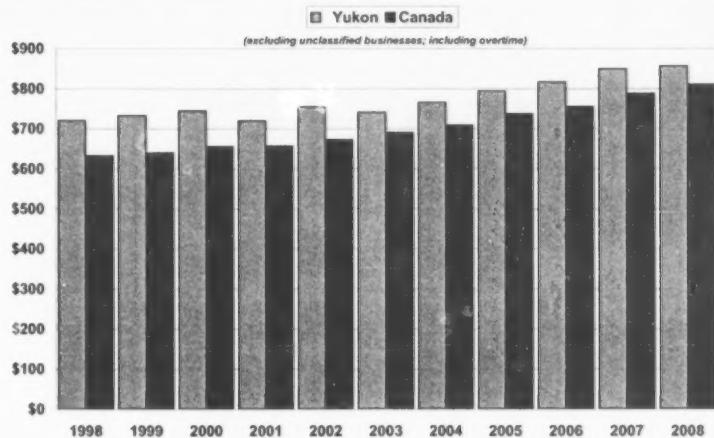
4 – Weekly Earnings Yukon vs. Canada

Have Yukon earnings kept up with Canadian earnings?

Yukon weekly earnings (including overtime) have consistently been higher than the national average by approximately 10.0%.

Canada's earnings have consistently increased year over year, while Yukon's earnings have dropped twice since 1998 (in 2001 and 2003), again, in direct relation to mining activity.

In 2008, Yukon's average weekly earnings were \$856.60 and Canada's were \$810.45. Comparing 2008 to the average of 1998 through 2007, Yukon earnings have increased by \$92.78, or 12.1%. For the same time period comparison, Canada's earnings have increased by \$116.52, or 16.8%.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0027

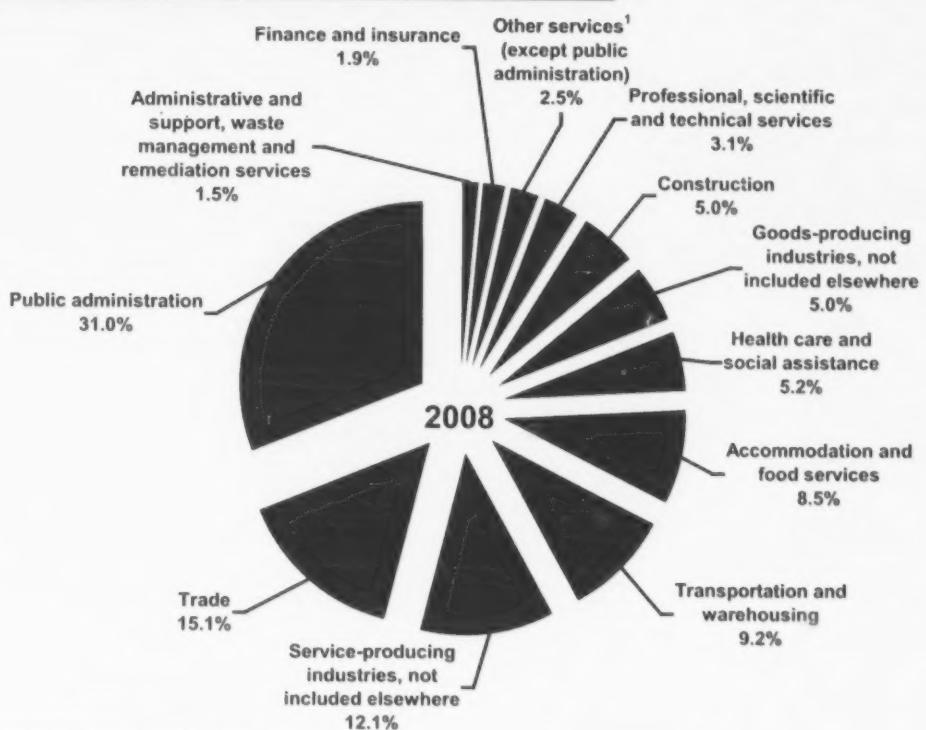
5 – Average Employment and Weekly Earnings by Industry

	Avg # of Employees			Avg Weekly Earnings (including overtime)		
			change '07 to '08			change '07 to '08
	2007	2008		2007	2008	
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified	18,784	19,493	3.8%	\$849.47	\$856.60	0.8%
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified	18,607	19,339	3.9%	\$1,111.15	\$1,129.12	1.6%
Goods producing industries	2,077	1,926	-7.3%	•	•	•
Forestry, logging and support	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	•	•	•	•	•	•
Utilities	•	•	•	•	•	•
Construction	1,007	960	-4.7%	\$979.79	\$962.30	-1.8%
Manufacturing	•	•	•	•	•	•
Service producing industries	16,530	17,413	5.3%	\$816.60	\$826.46	1.2%
Trade	2,757	2,925	6.1%	\$528.20	\$543.42	2.9%
Transportation and warehousing	1,624	1,782	9.7%	\$860.00	\$854.43	-0.6%
Information and cultural industries	478	x	x	\$972.81	x	x
Finance and insurance	326	359	10.1%	\$1,052.00	\$1,053.81	0.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	•	•	•	•	•	•
Professional, scientific and technical services	569	600	5.4%	•	•	•
Management of companies and enterprises	•	•	•	•	•	•
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	286	293	2.4%	\$683.05	\$657.97	-3.7%
Educational services	1,300	x	x	\$1,040.14	x	x
Health care and social assistance	955	1,003	5.0%	\$762.59	\$794.70	4.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	•	•	•	•	•	•
Accommodation and food services	1,610	1,647	2.3%	\$428.98	\$424.74	-1.0%
Other services ¹ (except public administration)	468	478	2.1%	\$717.72	\$736.30	2.6%
Public administration	5,620	5,990	6.6%	\$994.84	\$999.66	0.5%
Unclassified enterprises	177	155	-12.4%	•	•	•

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

“.” = no data; “x” = data suppressed

6 – Employment by Industry Sector, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

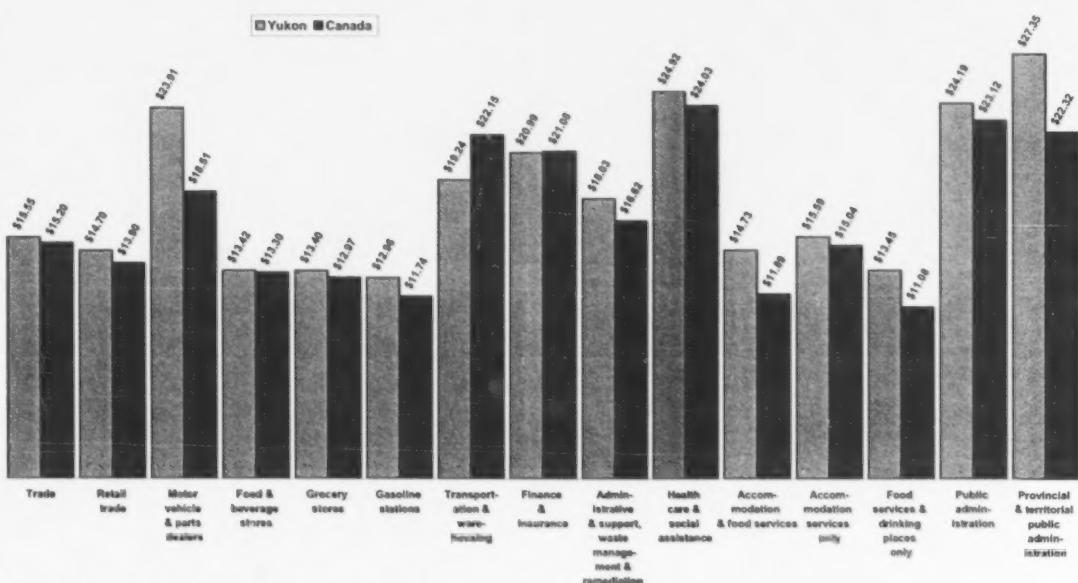
7 – Hourly Earnings and Hours for Employees Paid by the Hour

	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly hours			
	Including overtime		Excluding overtime		Including overtime		Excluding overtime	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	\$20.55	\$20.85	\$19.93	\$20.29	28.8	28.2	27.8	27.3
<i>Goods producing industries</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Service producing industries</i>	\$19.36	\$19.70	\$19.01	\$19.41	27.4	27.0	26.7	26.4
Trade	\$14.83	\$15.55	\$14.66	\$15.41	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.3
Retail trade	\$14.15	\$14.70	\$14.05	\$14.65	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	\$22.71	\$23.91	\$22.61	\$23.84	29.8	30.3	29.3	29.8
Food and beverage stores	\$12.31	\$13.42	\$12.23	\$13.41	23.3	23.3	23.1	22.9
Grocery stores	x	\$13.40	x	\$13.40	x	23.3	x	22.9
Gasoline stations	\$12.38	\$12.96	\$12.30	\$12.89	28.7	30.2	28.4	29.9
Transportation and warehousing	\$18.80	\$19.24	\$18.20	\$18.74	36.0	36.0	34.1	34.3
Finance and insurance	\$20.29	\$20.99	\$20.17	\$20.95	29.2	27.7	28.8	27.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	\$17.14	\$18.03	\$16.67	\$17.67	30.6	28.8	29.6	28.0
Health care and social assistance	\$24.66	\$24.92	\$24.46	\$24.69	28.6	28.9	28.3	28.6
Accommodation and food services	\$14.03	\$14.73	\$13.88	\$14.62	24.5	24.1	24.2	23.7
Accommodation services	\$14.79	\$15.59	\$14.59	\$15.45	26.2	25.5	25.6	25.1
Food services and drinking places	\$12.78	\$13.45	\$12.74	\$13.39	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.0
Public administration	\$24.34	\$24.19	\$23.82	\$23.77	26.3	25.6	25.5	24.9
Federal government public administration	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Provincial and territorial public administration	\$25.95	\$27.35	\$25.13	\$26.63	22.0	20.9	20.9	20.0

Note: Industry sectors, sub-sectors, industry groups and industries displayed on this page are the only categories that have data for 2008 available for employees paid by the hour in the Yukon.

“.” = no data; “x” = data suppressed

2008 Avg Hourly Earnings for Employees PAID BY THE HOUR (including overtime), Yukon and Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0030; -0033

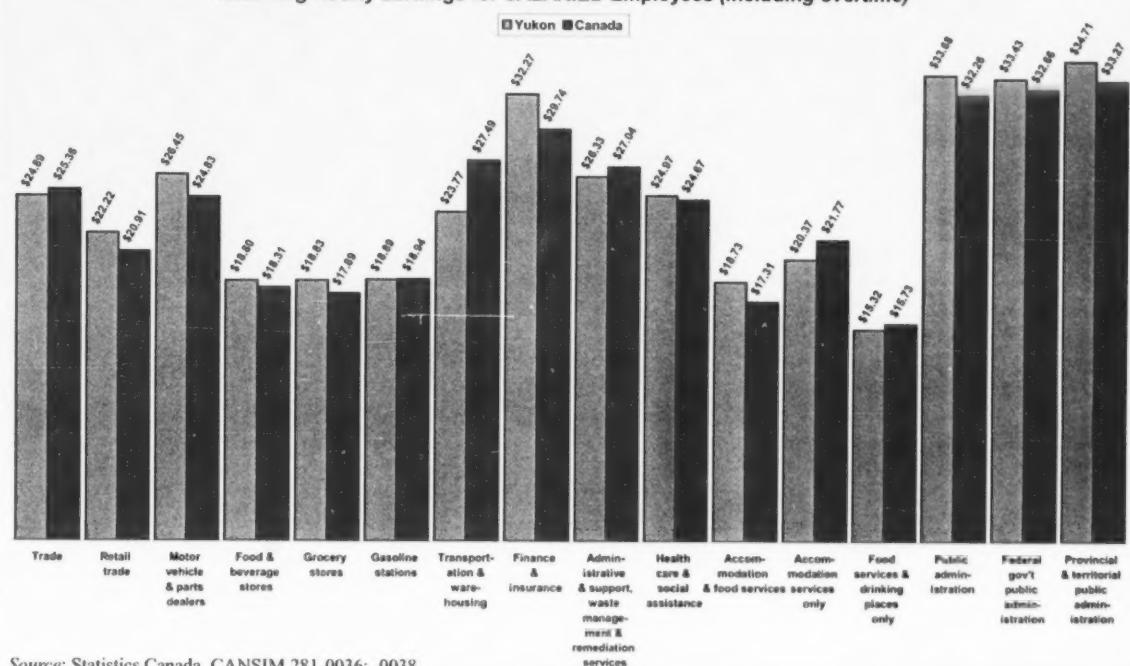
8 - Hourly Earnings and Hours for Salaried Employees

	Average hourly earnings		Standard work week	
	Including overtime		Excluding overtime	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	\$30.74	\$31.22	37.0	37.3
Goods producing industries	•	•	•	•
Service producing industries	\$30.28	\$30.73	36.9	37.1
Trade	\$24.04	\$24.89	41.5	40.7
Retail trade	\$21.24	\$22.22	40.7	39.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	\$23.32	\$26.45	41.4	41.1
Food and beverage stores	\$17.87	\$18.80	37.3	37.7
Grocery stores	x	\$18.83	x	37.6
Gasoline stations	\$20.76	\$18.89	40.5	40.9
Transportation and warehousing	\$24.76	\$23.77	41.8	41.8
Finance and insurance	\$31.72	\$32.27	36.3	36.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	\$26.67	\$26.33	39.0	39.4
Health care and social assistance	\$23.22	\$24.97	35.7	36.6
Accommodation and food services	\$19.33	\$18.73	40.7	42.0
Accommodation services	\$19.99	\$20.37	39.6	40.8
Food services and drinking places	\$16.65	\$15.32	45.8	44.8
Public administration	\$32.65	\$33.68	37.3	37.1
Federal government	\$32.81	\$33.43	38.6	38.8
public administration	\$33.30	\$34.71	37.0	36.8

Note: Industry sectors, sub-sectors, industry groups and industries displayed on this page are the only categories available that have data for 2008 for salaried employees in the Yukon.

• = no data; x = data suppressed

2008 Avg Hourly Earnings for SALARIED Employees (including overtime)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0036; -0038

9 – All Employees by Enterprise Size of Employment, 2008

EMPLOYMENT	All sizes	0 to 4	5 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 299	300 and more
		employees	employees	employees	employees	employees
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	19,339	1,443	3,102	2,297	3,177	9,320
Forestry, logging and support	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilities	x	x	x	x	x	x
Construction	960	x	342	x	x	x
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wholesale trade	374	x	x	91	x	x
Retail trade	2,552	172	551	370	425	1,033
Transportation and warehousing	1,782	x	112	193	x	1,070
Information and cultural industries	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finance and insurance	359	x	x	x	x	227
Real estate and rental and leasing	314	x	52	x	x	x
Professional, scientific and technical services	600	x	224	x	x	x
Management of companies and enterprises	x	x	x	x	x	1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	293	x	155	x	x	x
Educational services	x	x	x	x	x	x
Health care and social assistance	1,003	x	x	x	x	x
Arts, entertainment and recreation	x	x	x	x	x	5
Accommodation and food services	1,647	93	432	457	x	x
Other services ¹ (except public administration)	478	x	215	x	x	x
Public administration	5,990	x	x	310	1,205	4,405
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (including overtime)						
	All sizes	0 to 4	5 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 299	300 and more
		employees	employees	employees	employees	employees
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	\$856.60	\$770.04	\$745.55	\$759.73	\$789.18	\$953.82
Forestry, logging and support	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilities	x	x	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$962.30	x	\$993.46	x	x	x
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wholesale trade	\$1,049.61	x	x	\$920.11	x	x
Retail trade	\$469.27	\$537.44	\$589.88	\$614.68	\$378.23	\$378.92
Transportation and warehousing	\$854.43	x	\$872.04	\$969.07	x	\$853.10
Information and cultural industries	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finance and insurance	\$1,053.81	x	x	x	x	\$1,071.80
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$946.89	x	\$1,350.03	x	x	x
Professional, scientific and technical services	\$1,036.20	x	\$915.23	x	x	x
Management of companies and enterprises	x	x	x	x	x	\$528.03
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	\$657.97	x	\$680.38	x	x	x
Educational services	x	x	x	x	x	x
Health care and social assistance	\$794.70	x	x	x	x	x
Arts, entertainment and recreation	x	x	x	x	x	\$928.69
Accommodation and food services	\$424.74	\$494.04	\$409.06	\$439.52	x	x
Other services ¹ (except public administration)	\$736.30	x	\$679.12	x	x	x
Public administration	\$999.66	x	x	\$827.30	\$799.13	\$1,068.95
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (including overtime)						
	All sizes	0 to 4	5 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 299	300 and more
		employees	employees	employees	employees	employees
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	28.2	29.7	28.8	29.0	28.5	26.9
Forestry, logging and support	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilities	x	x	x	x	x	x
Construction	34.9	x	34.8	x	x	x
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wholesale trade	35.8	x	x	36.0	x	x
Retail trade	24.8	27.1	26.8	26.2	22.7	24.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.0	x	33.5	34.9	x	40.5
Information and cultural industries	x	x	x	x	x	x
Finance and insurance	27.7	x	x	x	x	27.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	30.7	x	31.1	x	x	x
Professional, scientific and technical services	30.9	x	29.6	x	x	x
Management of companies and enterprises	x	x	x	x	x	**
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	28.8	x	29.5	x	x	x
Health care and social assistance	28.9	x	x	x	x	x
Arts, entertainment and recreation	x	x	x	x	x	27.2
Accommodation and food services	24.1	27.1	24.0	24.5	x	x
Other services ¹ (except public administration)	28.9	x	29.6	x	x	x

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0042; -0044; -0046

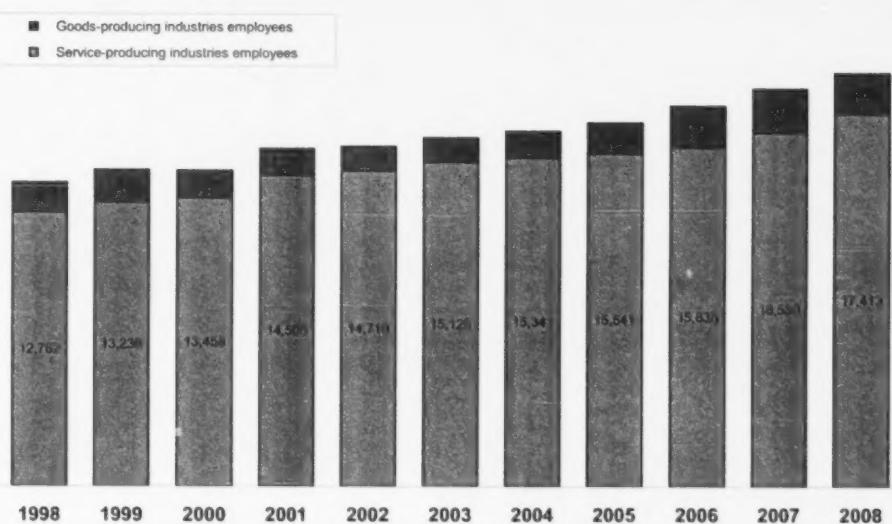
“..” = not available; “x” = data suppressed

10 – Employment by Month



This graph highlights the cyclical nature of employment in the Yukon, with increased employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter. The number of employees typically remains highest in the months of June/July/August and bottoms out in January.

11 – Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



On average, from 1998 through 2007, *service-producing* industries have held the majority of classified businesses employment at 14,705 employees or 91.0%. The remaining 1,461 employee average, or 9.0% of total employment, was in the *goods-producing* industries sector. In 2008, *service-producing* industries held steady employing 90.0% of all classified businesses employees and *goods-producing* industries employing 10.0%. Comparing 2007 to 2008, the number of *service-producing* industries workers has increased by 883, or 5.3%, while the number of *goods-producing* industries workers has decreased by 151, or 7.3%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

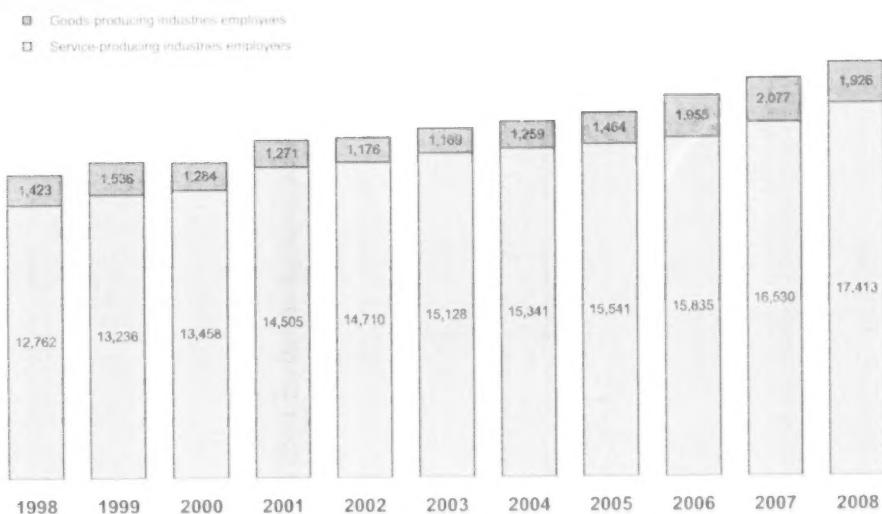
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Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0023

11—Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



On average, from 1998 through 2007, service-producing industries have held the majority of classified businesses employment at 14,705 employees or 91.0%. The remaining 1,461 employee average, or 9.0% of total employment, was in the goods-producing industries sector. In 2008, service-producing industries held steady employing 90.0% of all classified businesses employees and goods-producing industries employing 10.0%. Comparing 2007 to 2008, the number of service-producing industries workers has increased by 883, or 5.3%, while the number of goods-producing industries workers has decreased by 151, or 7.3%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0023

12—GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

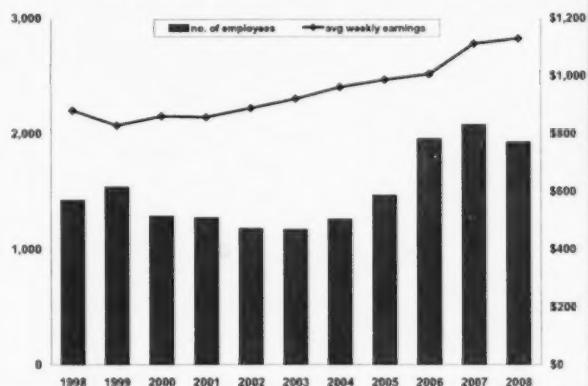
Goods-producing industries include: forestry, logging and support; mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; utilities; construction; and manufacturing. Of these five industry sectors, only construction data is available.

Employment in this sector aggregate increased steadily from 2003 until 2007, then decreased by 7.3% from 2007 to 2008.

Earnings in this aggregate have steadily increased since 2001, averaging \$38.85, or 4.5%, per year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



13—Construction

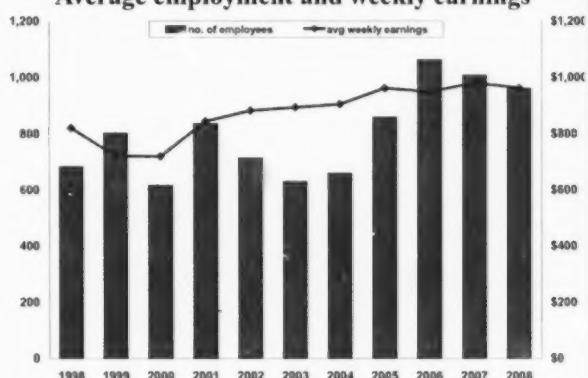
Annual average employment in the *construction* sector has been project-driven throughout the period of 1998 to 2008, varying from a low of 616 employees in 2000 to a high of 1,062 in 2006.

Annual average weekly earnings have also varied, from a low of \$719.44 in 2000 to a high of \$979.79 in 2007.

Comparing 2007 to 2008, the number of construction employees has decreased by 4.7% and earnings have decreased by 1.8%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



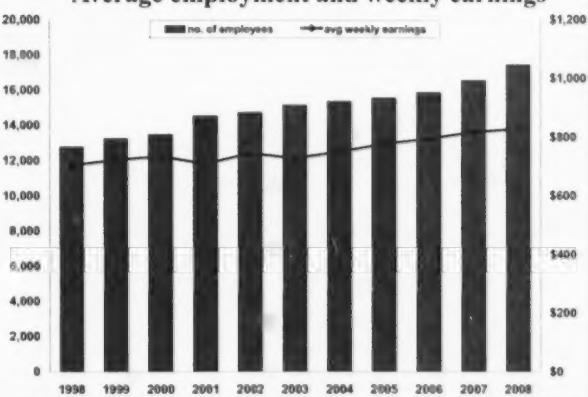
14—SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries include: trade; transportation and warehousing; information and cultural industries; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services¹ (except public administration); and public administration.

Employment in this sector aggregate increased steadily from 1998 through 2008. Earnings have fluctuated somewhat but have witnessed positive increases annually since 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

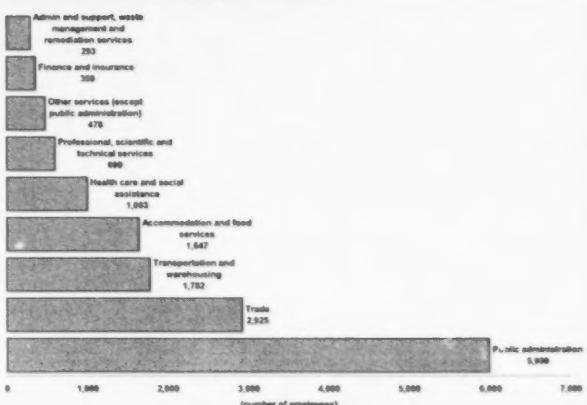
Average employment and weekly earnings



15 - Service-Producing Industries Employees, 2008

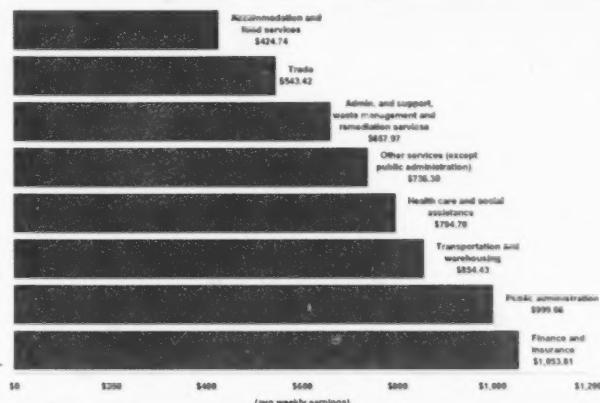
Of the 17,413 classified business employees in the *service-producing* sector aggregate in 2008, the largest source of employment was found in the *public administration* sector at 5,990 employees, or 34.4%. The second-largest source was found in the *trade* sector at 2,925 employees or 16.8%.

Unfortunately, not all industry sectors within the service-producing aggregate have employment data available.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024

16 - Service-Producing Industries Weekly Earnings, 2008



Service-producing industries averaged \$826.46 per week in 2008. The *finance and insurance* sector earned the most at \$1,053.81 and the employees earning the least were in the *accommodation and food services* sector at \$424.74. This difference creates a gap of \$629.07 per week, or 148.1%.

Unfortunately, not all industry sectors within the service-producing aggregate have earnings data available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0027

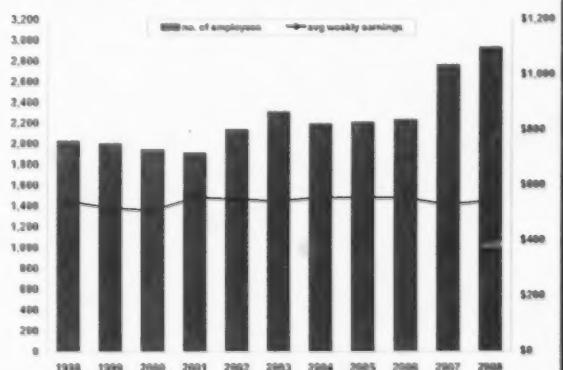
17 - Trade

Employment in the *trade* sector has varied by 1,016 employees, or 53.2%, from a low of 1,909 in 2001 to a high of 2,925 in 2008. Within this sector, and comparing 2007 with 2008, employment in *wholesale trade* has increased by 7.8% and in *retail trade* by 5.9%.

Earnings in the *trade* sector have remained very stable averaging \$540.47 per week for the period 1998 through 2008. Comparing 1998 to 2008, earnings have only increased by \$2.97 per week.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



18 - Transportation and warehousing

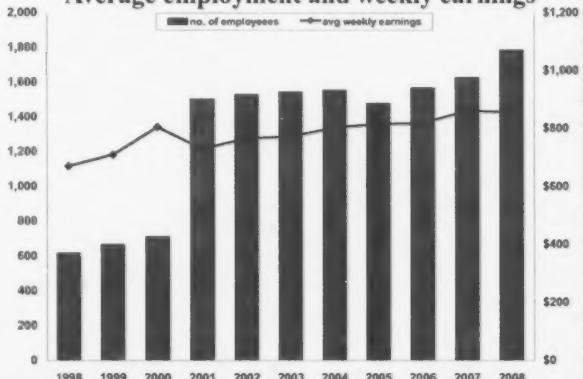
In 2001, there was a discontinuity in this industry series due to a model change and historic revisions. Therefore, data prior to this period is not comparable.

The *transportation and warehousing* sector has seen an 18.8% increase in employment comparing 2001 (1,500 employees) to 2008 (1,782 employees).

Average weekly earnings have remained stable during the time frame 2001 through 2008, averaging \$801.46. Comparing 2008 to 2007, employees have increased by 158, or 9.7% while earnings have decreased by \$5.57 or 0.6%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



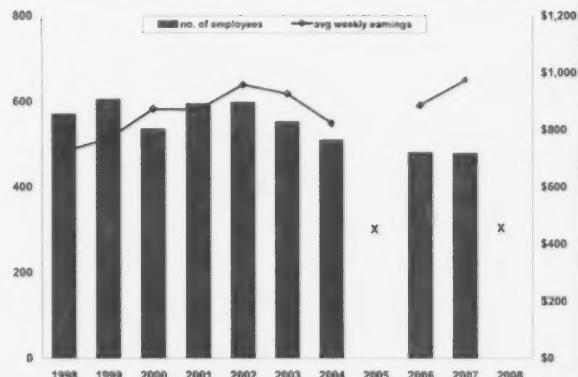
19 - Information and cultural industries

Available data from the *information and cultural industries* sector for the period 1998 through 2008 indicates that employment averaged 547 and ranged from a low of 478 employees (2007) to a high of 605 employees (1999).

Average weekly earnings have ranged from a low of \$724.22 (1998) to a high of \$972.81 (2007). 1998 through 2007 earnings have averaged \$866.88 weekly.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



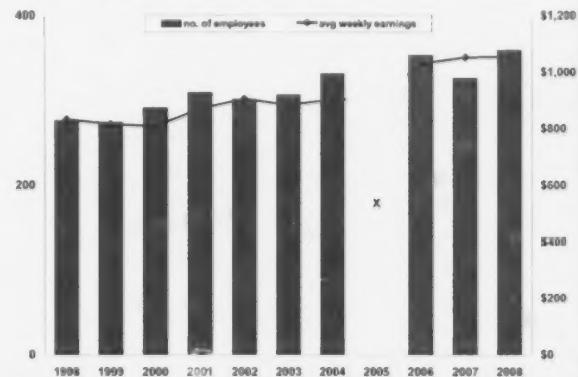
20 - Finance and insurance

Available data from the *finance and insurance* employment sector over the period of 1998 through 2007 has averaged 303 employees. Comparing that average to the 2008 figure of 359, there has been an increase of 18.5%.

Weekly earnings in this sector ranged from \$808.23 in 2000 to \$1,053.81 in 2008, a variation of \$245.58, or 30.4%. From 1998 through 2008, earnings have averaged \$915.16 per week.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



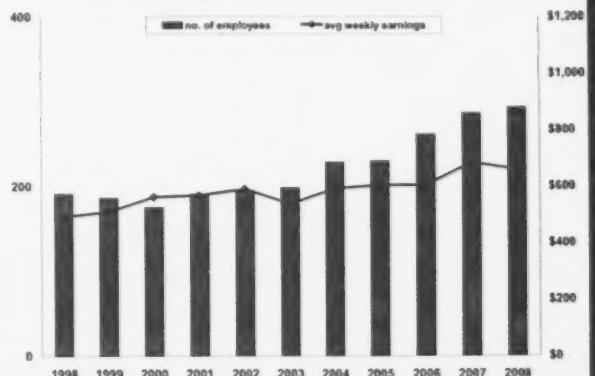
21 - Admin and support, waste management and remediation services

The *administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is another relatively small employer and has varied from 175 employees in 2000 to 293 in 2008. The average number of employees from 1998 through 2008 was 221.

Average weekly earnings fluctuated from a high of \$683.05 in 2007 to a low of \$492.64 in 1998. Comparing 2007 to 2008, earnings have decreased by \$25.08, or 3.7%, while employment has increased by 7 jobs, or 2.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings

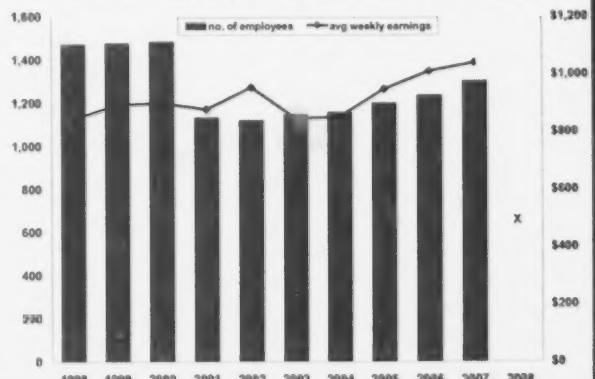


22 - Educational services

The *educational services* sector has shown steady increases in both employment and earnings since 2003 (2008 data is unavailable). 1998 through 2007 saw a high of 1,483 employees in 2000 and a high of \$1040.14 average weekly earnings in 2007. During this same time period, an employee low was experienced in 2002 (1,118 employees) and an average weekly earnings low was experienced in 1998 (\$842.93).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



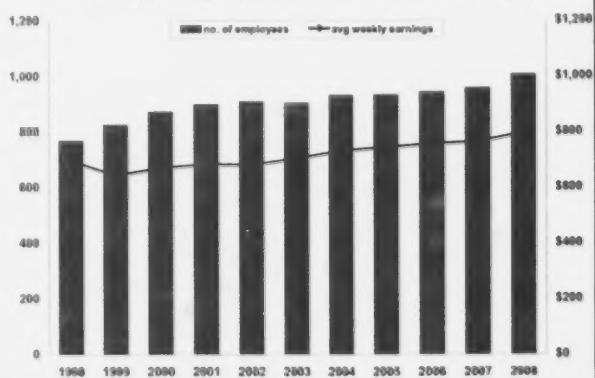
23 - Health care and social assistance

The *health care and social assistance* sector has, for the most part, shown steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings since 1999. Comparing 2008 figures to 1999, employment has increased by 180 employees, or 21.9%, and earnings have increased by \$152.23, or 23.7%.

Comparing 2008 to 2007, 48 jobs have been added and average weekly earnings have increased by \$32.11.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



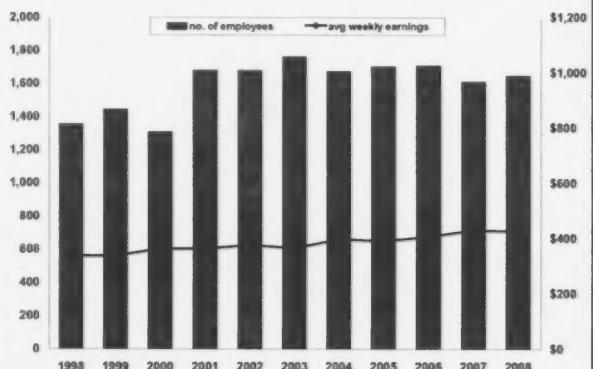
24 - Accommodation and food services

Comparing the 2008 employee total (1,647) to the previous 10 year average (1,591), there has been a 3.5% increase in this sector. Of the 1,647 employees in 2008, 947 were in *accommodation* and 700 were in *food services and drinking places*. This represents a 4.5% decrease (45 employees) and a 13.1% increase (81 employees), respectively, when compared to 2007.

From 1998 through 2008, the *accommodation and food services* sector earnings have varied from \$335.77 in 1998 to \$428.98 in 2007. Comparing 2007 to 2008, average weekly earnings have decreased by \$4.24 per week, or 1.0%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027

Average employment and weekly earnings



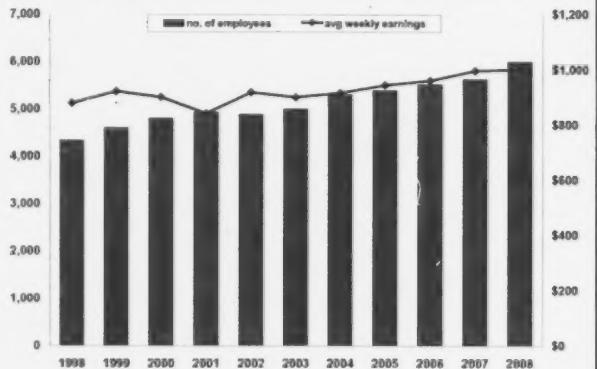
25 - Public administration

With the exception of 2002, the *public administration* employment sector has steadily increased from 1998 through 2007, with annual increases averaging 3.0%. Comparing 2007 to 2008, employment has risen by 370 employees or 6.6%. In 2008, public administration included 557 federal gov't employees, 3,572 territorial, 608 municipal and 1,253 First Nations gov't.

Public administration earnings have seen some variation during the last eleven years, ranging from \$840.43 in 2001, to the 2008 high of \$999.66. Comparing 2007 to 2008, average earnings have increased by \$4.82 per week or 0.5%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 0027 and Statistics Canada, Special Tabulation - custom-run yukon_9139emp (Oct 28/09)

Average employment and weekly earnings



Footnote:

¹ "Other Services (except public administration)" include: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; private households.

Additional Information:
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